

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

NUMBER 22

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 or £5 for abroad

SINGLE COPIES: 2000 reis for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PETERS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & Co.,

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5th, 1888.

THE birthday anniversary of the Princess Regent on the 29th ult. was made the occasion of very general and enthusiastic demonstrations throughout the whole empire. It is to be regretted that a slight illness prevented her sharing in the manifestations which it was desired to offer her in this city, but she could not have been insensible to the spontaneous congratulations which poured in upon her from all sides, nor of the public observance of the day in every part of the empire. It has been her good fortune to give effect to an act of justice and sound policy which the best sentiment and judgment of her people have long recognized as eminently desirable. We do not join with those who seek to attach the absurd title of "*redemptora*" to her name, for it was by no sovereign act of hers, nor through her leadership and influence, that the final emancipation law was passed. Until within the present year she had practically done nothing, nor used her personal influence, to advance the cause of abolition. Under the stimulus of the wholesale emancipations in São Paulo a proposition was made early in the present year to liberate the municipality of Petropolis, and in this movement she took so active an interest that the effort was speedily crowned with success. Thenceforward her personal interest in the full and speedy emancipation of slavery in Brazil was unquestioned, and was, we are glad to say, a source of the greatest encouragement to the abolitionists. The greatest credit is due to her for this timely support and encouragement, and for the courage with which she advocated a cause obnoxious to her ministers and only half supported, even, by her imperial father. In what has been done she has attached to herself many a subject upon whose loyalty she could otherwise never have relied, and she has made her name a household word in places among the lowliest of her people where before it was rarely heard. The misleading titles which courtiers would attach to her name are as nothing before the attachment and admiration felt for her among her people, and are meaningless beside the heartfelt congratulations which this day has called forth. That no prejudice to herself, nor harm to this country, may spring from this act of justice and humanity is the spontaneous wish not only of her own, but of that wider country whose people know no nationality and recognize no laws and privileges based on human slavery.

THE recent action of the minister of agriculture in arranging a combination between the Rio do Ouro railway, terminating at Ponta do Cajá, and the São Christovão tramway of this city, in the interests of market gardeners, is a praiseworthy step which ought to be extended to other roads and means of transportation. The Rio do Ouro railway passes through a country which ought to be under the highest cultivation, supporting a large population of small producers, and supplying this market with a great part of the fruits and vegetables needed for daily consumption. Perhaps some reforms will be required in the market regulations of this city to secure the best results, but in any case decided benefits ought to follow from any step tending to improve the transportation facilities of these districts. If now the minister will try to secure urgent reductions in transportation charges on all the other railways and on the coasting steamers, a very decided benefit will soon be realized. Last month over 71,000 bags of maize were received at this port from the River Plate, every kernel of which ought to have been produced in Brazil. We are informed that at the interior terminus of the Alagoas railway, where a class of small cultivators is struggling for existence, a bag of maize brings only 140 reis (*seven cents*). The railway freights are not high, but when these are paid, together with the provincial export tax, the coasting steamer freight (which we are informed is \$1.00 per bag) and a small commission of 200 to 300 reis to the merchant, the cost mounts up to nearly \$4.00. All this ought to be changed. In the first place interprovincial export taxes ought to be prohibited, and then these high rates of freight, particularly on subsidized lines, ought to be largely reduced. There would then be some chance for these poor cultivators who are trying to get on in the world by selling maize at 7 cents for a bag of 60 kilos. In the north there appears to be far more small producers than in this neighborhood, and the government has no right to overlook them in its mistaken effort to find money for the drones and spendthrifts of Rio de Janeiro.

THE action of the commercial association of Porto Alegre on the question of special tariffs for the province of Rio Grande do Sul as a preventive of smuggling, and on those of the 5 per cent surtax and the increase in the internal revenue taxes for next year, deserves the heartiest commendation. If the other commercial bodies of Brazil, especially that of Rio de Janeiro, were as alive to the vital questions of the day, there would unquestionably be less to complain of to-day in the way of official exactions and usurpations. When it is remembered that three-fourths of the revenue of this empire are derived from taxes on commerce, and that the government could not possibly exist were merchants to combine against unjust exactions, it is a wonder that something has not been done before this to check the multitudinous abuses practised upon them. As a rule the merchant is timid and conservative, and for the reason, probably, that his wealth is exposed to greater risk of seizure and is more easily converted into cash. In this capital city he submits to everything, rarely indulges in a protest, and does his growling in the strictest seclusion. It has not yet occurred to him that the 5 per cent surtax imposed principally for an object now of the past, has no longer a legal excuse and might therefore be abolished; nor has it entered his mind that an increase in the tax on industries and professions of from 25 to 170 per cent is burdensome and unjust. Apparently the commercial association of Rio de Janeiro

is so largely composed of courtiers and expectant *titulares* that it no longer represents the mercantile classes, nor is interested in the affairs of the public at large. Every day's record now is proving its former partisanship for the slave-holder false and unmercantile, for the increase in the number of free men has increased the number of voluntary contributors to the trade of the country. And now, while Santos and Porto Alegre are energetically protesting against this large and really alarming increase in the internal revenue taxes, Rio de Janeiro is absolutely silent. According to the exhibit presented by the Porto Alegre *praga*, the taxes have been extended and increased in that province to a painfully burdensome extent. In general the fixed taxes of the several classes have been increased one-third—a 75% tax being raised to 100%, and so on. The tax on milliners is raised from 37% to 100%, while that on cigar dealers is raised from 37% and 10 per cent on the rent to 50% and 20 per cent. The cigar manufacturer, however, has had his tax of 37% and 10 per cent raised to 100% and 10 per cent and a further imposition of \$500 on each workman employed. Among other industries the following changes are noted: breweries, 37% to 100%; steam sugar refineries, 75% to 150%; saw-mills, 45% and 3% per workman to 90% and 6%; soap and candle factories doubled in a similar manner; dealers in building material, 18% and 5 per cent to 50% and 10 per cent; and the directors of schools (!) from 5 per cent on their rents to 50% and 5 per cent. These illustrations might be extended still further to show how largely these taxes have been increased, and how heavily they weigh on industries and occupations which can not fail to be seriously prejudiced by the exaction. It is to be noted that the wealthy landed proprietor, the man who rules the country and enriches himself at the expense of others, has taken good care not to impose any of these new burdens upon himself, even while finding it necessary to largely increase an unwise tax on schools. One would think that ignorance is prevalent enough in Brazil without trying to keep it so by taxing the simplest means of educating the people, but the statesmen, so-called, who would keep the government in the hands of a few, evidently think that education and industry are luxuries which ought and must be made to contribute for the vices and follies of an irresponsible and spendthrift class of politicians.

WHAT is to be the ultimate effect of the recent purchases by foreigners of Brazilian railways, upon the financial conditions of the empire? At first sight the resulting consolidation, the reduction in expenses and the management by trained experts would conduce to the belief that tariffs will be reduced, Brazilian agriculture profited by lower freights, and thus the country benefited. This deduction does not altogether hold good in Brazil, where railway concessions generally contain a limitation of time, and in the case of such companies as enjoy, or are cursed by, an interest guarantee provide for irritating and constant interference and inspection by nominees of the general or provincial government into the workings of the road. A shed may not be constructed, nor half-a-dozen yards of siding laid down without permission; and when it comes to a matter of traffic expenses, the interference of the government becomes yet more important, as has been more than once commented upon in English financial journals. It is true that smart reductions in tariffs have been recently authorized by the minister of agriculture, but government supervision remains intact, and cannot be but annoying to foreign railway managers. If friction can be avoided

between the administration and the fiscal engineers, it must be conceded that the introduction of so important a sum as £10,000,000, said to be invested by foreigners in recent purchases of railways, should give a much needed stimulus to Brazilian commercial affairs, for this importation means the releasing of large sums of money hitherto locked up in our banks in loans to these various companies direct, or upon the collateral security of their shares to outsiders. Now comes another difficulty; in what will the banks employ these released funds, to gain anything approaching the decidedly usurious conditions that they could impose on these more or less embarrassed railways? Trade in Rio has become so modified that the supply of commercial—or legitimate—bills appears to be steadily decreasing. Importers are now to a large extent commission merchants; that is, they will execute orders for the dealers at moderate commissions, and their financial arrangements are made abroad. Exporters have always paid cash. If therefore the supply of commercial bills be limited, there remains only for the banks the advancing of money on collateral security, and this is stimulating an unhealthy condition of pure speculation. The influx of foreign capital is not likely therefore to materially assist the banks. There remains one subject that may be treated; will the increased interest of foreign capital in Brazil tend to advertise the country abroad? We believe that the constant borrowings of our Argentine cousins were as effective in attracting attention to the republic, as all the immigration propagandas together. The Brazilians on the contrary have—slave-owner like—been content to sit on the plantations, watch the harvesting of coffee and cane, take account of the blacks at night-fall who come to receive a blessing, and entrust their financial arrangements to London bankers of undoubted position, or to the factor whose interest was to keep the planter in his clutches. The London banker's name was sufficient guarantee to the investor; for if Rothschilds offered a loan for the Cannibal islands, London would cover it several times, hence no interest was ever created by the rather frequent loans offered the English investor. The factor merely capitalized interest until a sum was accumulated to the debit of the planter which could lead to a mortgage, and then turned this over to a bank. Will foreign capital help in this case? We believe it will, for if the railways are managed by Englishmen, these, in constant correspondence with relatives and friends, will do much more than official immigration agents to show up the lights and shades of life in Brazil, and perhaps create an interest for the empire that has long been considered a crying necessity. An increased curiosity as to the South American empire may lead to immigration, and this is one of the possible benefits we can deduce from the investment of British capital in Brazilian railways. Another will probably be the search of native capital for satisfactory employment in mills, or in agricultural and industrial enterprises. We are not altogether convinced that Brazil is in a position to figure as a manufacturing country, but as the tariffs permit mills to work here and return handsome dividends to the shareholders, it is possible that some of this £10,000,000 will be employed in reducing, to the consumer, the cost of his calicoes, sugar bags, hats, boots, etc. That superfluous capital could be profitably employed in the purchase and division of the large plantations appears evident to all save the owners of these plantations, and perhaps the government; but it is undeniable that the effect of foreign railway management will be to stimulate the so-called "*lesser agriculture*," and increase revenue by fostering the efforts

of farmers—not planters—to serve the shipping ports with produce that has heretofore been imported from abroad. It results therefore that the transfer of the railways to foreign management will not immediately tend to the benefit of interested parties, but will ultimately benefit the country and this is what should be the aim of legislators and all those interested in the future of Brazil.

Continued from our last.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Railways.

Government lines.—The sections opened for traffic during the past year brought the total mileage of government roads up to 2,102 kilometres. The financial movement of these lines, in 1887, showed receipts of 11,838,817\$ and total expenses of 8,865,177\$, leaving a balance of 2,973,640\$. As compared with 1886 this balance shows a decrease of 1,132,207\$ which is to be attributed to the notable falling off in the revenue of the D. Pedro II railway through the very small coffee crop. With the exception of the D. Pedro II, the other government lines show increased revenue, but expenditure with extensions has increased charges on the Treasury. For example; in 1886 receipts were 1,402,348\$ and expenses 2,058,647\$, leaving a deficit of 656,299\$. In 1887 receipts were 1,522,001\$, and expenditure 2,265,848\$, leaving a deficit of 743,847\$.

Guaranteed railways.—The mileage of these now reaches 2,872 kilometres, and the guaranteed capital amounts to 167,021,299\$87, estimated at par, and which is distributed among 16 companies. Of these 12 are established in London, 1 in Paris and 3 in Brazil. The three companies with headquarters in Brazil are:

	extension	capital
Campus and Carangola.....	223	6,000,000\$
S. Paulo and Rio.....	232	10,665,000
Mogiana.....	270	7,000,000
Totals.....	725	23,665,000\$
or an average of 32,641\$39 of guaranteed capital per kilometre.		

The companies with head offices in Europe are:

	extension	capital
Recife and S. Francisco.....	125	£ 1,685,661
Bahia and S. Francisco.....	123	do 1,800,000
do Tuiuti branch.....	53	298,121
Santos and Jundiahy.....	129	2,650,000
Rio Grande and Bagé.....	280	1,521,163
Natal and Nova Cruz.....	121	618,395
Conde d'Eu.....	121	675,500
Recife and Limoeira and Nazaréth branch.....	96	562,500
Maceió and Imperatriz.....	88	512,200
Bahia Central.....	302	1,402,500
Paraná and Curitiba.....	111	1,290,640
D. Theresa Christina.....	116	631,046
Minas and Rio.....	170	1,743,215
Quarantim to Itaquy.....	175	675,000
Totals.....	2,050	£ 16,125,352

Of this total £15,152,231 has 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed, and £ 973,121 has a guarantee of 6 per cent. If, says the minister, we do not consider the three first lines constructed in Brazil, the Bahia to Alagoas, the Recife to Palmares and the Santos to Jundiahy, which required the enormous sum of 172,955\$852 per kilometre of guaranteed capital, we find that the other roads enjoy a guarantee on an average cost of 65,530\$943 per kilometre, or about double the cost of the companies with head-offices in the empire. And this fact must be attributed to careless fiscalization on the part of the government. The minister then confronts the result of the government lines, after declining the D. Pedro II system, with that of the guaranteed railways, less the Pernambuco, Bahia and S. Paulo companies, with this result; the total expenses with the government lines was 2,265,848\$007, and 5,368,470\$980 that with the guaranteed companies, in which latter is included the fiscal service. The kilometres in traffic were 1,155 and 2,168 respectively, and the expense per kilometre 1,961\$773 and 2,476\$232; or 26 per cent. greater on the guaranteed, than on the state lines. The minister deduces from the recent favorable result of the foreign loans, that it would be advisable to negotiate a loan for the purchase of all the guaranteed railways, although it might be advisable to lease these lines to contractors, from which a saving of expenses could be secured. The saving is estimated by the minister at £178,800 provided a 4½ per cent. loan could be floated at 96 per cent.

D. Pedro II. railway.—The total mileage in traffic on 31st December last was 786 kilometres, and the average during 1887, 766 kilometres. The total amount invested in the line was 103,170,588\$130. The revenue in 1887 was 10,316,816\$185 against 11,568,776\$995 in 1886, and traffic expenses were 6,599,328\$573 and 6,479,853\$584 respectively; or a decrease of 1,251,968\$810 in receipts and an increase of 119,489\$989 in expenses. Suburban passengers show an increase of 750,949, equal to 72,635\$010, but for the interior there is a

decrease of 51,458 passengers or a reduction of 9,247\$280. An important increase is noted in the number of live stock carried, but the traffic of merchandise was very much smaller than in 1886, for reasons given above. The cost of the Ouro Preto extension, 9,825,339\$165, does not appear to be included in the amount declared to be invested in the line.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 23.—In the Senate Sr. Belisario opposed the national bank law and gave preference to a great central institution with provincial branches. The senator appears still convinced that centralization is the correct theory in Brazil. Senator Avila addressed some rather sharp remarks to army officers, some of whom, he said, were not worth what they cost, and is also reported to have said that waiting was an influence in promotion. In the Chamber, Deputy Paulo Luiz presented no less than 12 questions to the government, the greater part of which relate to our Academy of Fine Arts. Deputy Gomes de Castro made an immoderate reference to what the Regent might do in the indemnity to slave owners question. Deputy Portugal declared that the removal of the president of Ceará was requisite to restore peace between the factions of that province. Deputy Nabuco made an entirely unnecessary speech on the government bank project, for the premier has already declared he would accept amendments. The minister of war defended his press-gang; impressment had become necessary to fill the ranks of the army, and he preferred to openly press, rather than to simulate that these recruits were volunteers. Deputies Beltrão and Canêdo had also some objections to make, generally condemning the measures of the impressment.

July 24.—In the Senate, Minas provincial affairs occupied some of the time. The D. Ouro Preto spoke in favor of the national bank law. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber, Deputies Paulo Luiz and Passos Miranda attacked and defended the minister of war, and Deputy Andrade Figueira again advocated the government banking project.

July 25.—The session in the Senate was of little interest. Scarcely new amendments were presented in the debate on the national bank law, which is now amended out of all recognition of its primitive form. In the Chamber, the premier explained the contract made with the Bank of Brazil for the aid to agriculturists, viz.: the bank has a maximum of 12,000,000\$, of which the Treasury supplies 6,000,000\$ free of interest, at 6 per cent. on mortgage, chattel mortgage and promissory notes with at least the signature of one planter. The maximum of each loan is 20,000\$ and the minimum 500\$. The communication gave rise to a sharp debate, and a motion of confidence in the ministry by Deputy Andrade Figueira. Deputy Gomes de Castro opposed this motion and was bitter in his remarks, frankly declaring himself in opposition. The motion was carried by 70 votes against 40.

July 26.—In the Senate the premier made the same explanation of the contract with the Bank of Brazil that he furnished yesterday in the Chamber. The debate on the national bank law was closed, but the bill must go back to committee. In the Chamber various opposition deputies resigned their seats on committees. Deputies Laguarda and Portugal defended and attacked the president of Ceará. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque again spoke in opposition to the government banking project, and Deputy Castrioto on the war budget.

July 27.—In the Senate the contract with the Bank of Brazil was sharply criticised by Senators Candido de Oliveira, Ignacio Martins and Belisario, the last giving the premier a lesson in finance. The president of the council replied in defense of his project. Senators Silveira Martins and Silveira da Mota made political attacks on the cabinet, and Senator Prado, the minister of agriculture, came to the rescue of his colleague, attributing all the addition illicitly to the late ministry. This speech brought Barão de Cotegipe into the debate and in a discourse, much interrupted by laughter, he addressed some very sharp remarks to the cabinet. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest. Deputy Carreira da Cunha defended the minister of war against attacks made by preceding speakers. Deputy Andrade Figueira opposing certain amendments to the war budget, and Deputy Ratisbona and the premier conversing on Ceará provincial affairs.

July 28.—No session in either house.

July 30.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins gave a curious account of affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, where it appears the Treasury agent has to go around to his department. Senator Meira de Vasconcelos shed a few tears on the unhappy and abandoned agriculturists; but proposed to vote against the government project for lending the Bank of Brazil money to be advanced to the distressed class of landholders, because the agriculturists of the northern provinces were not contemplated in the assistance offered those of the south. Senator Candido de Oliveira called the minister of empire to account for the delay of the freedom of religion law in the Chamber, and had some sharp remarks to make to Senator Tamy, whom he charged had abandoned his civil marriage project. There were many interruptions. The senator proceeded to attack the minister of empire and stated that last year 12 graduates of the D. Pedro II college were "turned out" at an expense of 380,000\$. Senator Avila spoke on the naval estimates. There was no session in the Chamber.

July 31.—In the Senate Sr. Saraiva was also very severe on the navy; the officers are either ignorant of the service, or incapable of learning the necessities of the department in a short time, and hence the Naval Council was organized. But the Council now serves as a berth for officers who are awaiting more profitable employment. The senator considers the reform of the Council an absolute necessity. The minister of marine answered preceding speakers. Barão de Cotegipe also referred to necessary reforms in naval affairs.

The minister of empire replied in remarks on his department, he stated that on January 1st next civil registry would commence. Barão de Cotegipe defended the delay in acting on the freedom of religion bill, and made some loose reference to the petition to be made by a number of Catholic ladies against this project. The senator also defended the deferring of the civil marriage bill, and the increased privileges for the provinces. In the Chamber, Deputy Passos Miranda, in the debate on the agriculture budget, criticised the government scheme for assisting planters, which he thinks will infallibly lead to the ruin of these. This theory is an extension of railways is what is needed, and perhaps central factories; by means of these latter the planter will restrict himself in producing the raw material. The deputy wants various other improvements, all of which will cost money now, and furnish results in the future. Deputy Paulo Luiz asked a series of questions respecting the judiciary and police reforms. The minister of justice replied and was much applauded. The questions and answers are of certain importance, but will be all again debated when the project comes from the Senate.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The provincial government of Minas Geraes is about to undertake the compilation of a geological map of that province.

—The collector at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, has suddenly disappeared, leaving a deficit of about 6,000\$ in his cash.

—The Bahia provincial budget, as voted, appropriates 3,345,101\$171 for next year's expenses, and estimates the receipts at 3,213,726\$396, showing a deficit of 131,374\$775.

—Up to the month of March last the province of Minas Geraes has expended 6,332,387\$733 in interest guarantees and subsidies to privileged enterprises.

—By an *aviso* of the 25th ult. the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração, of São Paulo, is to receive 159,281\$250 for the passages of immigrants arriving on five steamers.

—Our English readers who know something of Portuguese will be interested to know that Julio Ribeiro spells *acada* as follows:—*acchida*. It takes a mighty smart man to spell like that!

—Two army captains in the province of Parahyba have been showing fine physique, but the president of the province objected and the minister of war on the 20th ult. endorsed the objection.

—From the 1st of June to the 24th of July 326 small-pox patients were received at the lazaretto in Santos, of which 114 died. The total number of deaths from this disease in the city is not reported.

—Trouble has arisen in the São Paulo normal school and two professors resigned on the 24th ult., declaring their purpose to continue "positivists." This would indicate a religious controversy.

—The commercial association and merchants of Santos have sent in their congratulations to the minister of agriculture for his giving a decision on the long standing question of executing the improvements required by that port.

—A recent legislative act in Minas Geraes authorizes the expenditure of 4,000\$ from the provincial treasury in the construction of a theatre in Pomba. And yet the province can not manage to pay its debts!

—Three families of Italian immigrants arrived at São Paulo from Rio de Janeiro a few days since, and there discovered that their baggage had been broken open on the way and pillaged. They have, of course, no recourse whither.

—Trouble is reported to have arisen at Iquitos, on the upper Amazon, the Peruvian authorities arresting the captain of the Brazilian steamer *Angara* for opposing the seizure of contraband goods found on board. It is said that disrespect was shown to the Brazilian flag.

—A popular meeting was held in the Largo da Curoação, Santos, on the 22nd ult., to protest against the collection of the new municipal taxes. Some ruffians improved the opportunity to smash a few lamps and windows, which will render heavy taxes all the more necessary.

—According to a code of municipal laws for the town of S. Luiz do Parahytinga, São Paulo, which was signed by the president of that province on May 22 last, a tax of 10\$ is levied on every slave introduced from or sold to another municipality. Force of habit, perhaps.

—Santos has its own little murder on the 28th ult. The murdered man was a Portuguese and his murderer a Brazilian. The police opinion of the case was expressed by the *subdelegado*, who said: "It's all right! He's only a low Portuguese!" Santos police officials are evidently prejudiced against their consins.

—The Nogueira assassination at Banaal noticed in our last issue proves to have been deliberate and cold-blooded to the last degree. A barrier was even arranged in the mud in front of the house to stop the travellers as to give the assassin shelter. The "commemorative" was seen to fire the shots, the dead bodies were left in the mud until the police arrived, and when asked about the crime the assassin only referred the questioner to the corpses. Lying would be the proper thing for such a man, and yet, ten to one, he will be acquitted.

—The Companhia Cantareira e Esgoto de São Paulo has recently contracted a loan of 3,500,000\$ in London at 5 per cent., the proceeds of which are to be used to liquidate its indebtedness in Rio at 7½ per cent., and in São Paulo at 10 per cent. The balance remaining will be used to extend the company's works.

—The *Correio de Santos* of the 27th ult. walks into the Santos telephone service in fine style, charging it with bad management and neglect of its customers. No list of subscribers has been printed for about a year. Perhaps the União Telephônica can find no more printers to do the work without cash in advance.

—A telegram from Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 2nd inst. says that the merchants of Uruguayana, on the Argentine frontier, have resolved not to make any further purchases at the seacoast, and that numerous adhesions to this programme are reported. It is said that a division of the province is no open subject of discussion.

—Will the "separatistas" of São Paulo tell us how it was arranged. A couple of years ago the province passed a law which authorized contracts for the introduction of immigrants and the payment of stipulated amounts for their passages. To-day these passages are being paid by the general government! When São Paulo separates, the paternal national treasury will be no longer available for these little provincial details.

—A representative body of the Italians in São Paulo met there on the 22nd ult., after failing to get satisfaction from the Sociedade Promotora and their consular representative, and sent a telegram to the Italian government asking its intervention to secure them against the impositions and deceptions practised at the S. Paulo *hospedaria*. They find themselves the helpless victims of an unprincipled gang of speculators, after having been deceived into believing that they would have full liberty of action in providing for themselves in this country.

—Two Italians, who had once been business partners and quarrelled, met in sleep in Baependy, Minas, a few days since and proceeded to settle old scores in their peculiar fashion. Caputo caught Braz by the head and dexterously cut his throat with a razor. Braz at once acknowledged himself dead, but before starting out on his final journey to the unknown, he made one superhuman effort, and with his own favorite little knife from his pocket and gave Caputo several scientific strikes in a vital part, which started him off for the hereafter at the same time with himself. It would be interesting to know how their disembodied spirits got along together the next day.

—A judge at Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, was provoked by a charge that the business of his court was being neglected, and he thereupon ordered the clerk of the 1st office to certify whether there were any cases delayed in his office. The clerk replies as follows: "Melancia dos Reis Pereira do Lago, a half-pay captain in the army, *chevalier* of the Imperial Orders of the Rose, S. Bento de Aviz; decorated with the Ironze medals for the Uruguayan campaign in 1864 and 1865, with those of the general campaign against the government of the Republic of Paraguay, with a silver clasp No. 5, and with that of merit, recompense and military bravery, with silver clasp and the inscription, 6th December, 1868, etc., etc. After declaring all his honors, the clerk concluded to inform the judge that his office has no delayed cases in it."

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A tramway is being constructed in Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, running from the railway station toward Antonio Dias.

—The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes is said to have granted 7 per cent. interest guarantees on 34,000,000\$ for railways in that province. Pretty liberal for a bankrupt province!

—A decree dated on the 18th ult. grants another year to the concessionaire of the Benevente, Espírito Santo, railway to build the line. We have no advices that it has been commenced yet.

—The decree granting permission to the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company to extend the line to a junction with the Cantagallo railway at Porto das Caixas is dated on the 18th, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 25th.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Príncipe do Grão Pará (Petrópolis) railway held on the 28th ult., it was unanimously decided to authorize the directors to close the sale of the road to the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company. The price is reported to be 8,450,000\$.

—The total receipts of the "Oeste de Minas" line for the quarter ending 30th June last were 21,320\$974, and the expenditures 35,231\$567, showing a deficit of 13,910\$593. The line runs from Serro, on the D. Pedro II line, to the city of Oliveira, the section reaching the last-named point having been opened in June.

—On the 30th ult. the minister of agriculture advises the director of the Rio do Ouro railway that it would be advisable to come to some arrangement with the S. Christovão train company for the transportation of vegetables, fruit, etc., from the district served by the railway for the supply of our market. It almost appears that Sr. Prado has missed his morning salar, for there has been no lack of complaints that Rio is one of the most miserably supplied markets in the world.

COFFEE NOTES

—A writer in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 29th ult. says: If the 1888 crop [coffee] could be completely available, that is, 5,000,000 bags for Rio, 3,500,000 for Santos, 400,000 for Espírito Santo, 400,000 for Bahia and 200,000 bags for other districts, the total production of Brazil would have reached 510,000 tons, a figure far in excess of our industrial history. Unfortunately not two-thirds of this production will be available. Nevertheless, it is a positive fact that the cultivation of coffee in Brazil tends to increase, and also that in Venezuela, Ecuador, Central America, Porto Rico, Mexico and in other countries, neighbors of the United States. It will not be difficult for the United States to secure a supply of 100,000 tons of coffee per annum from countries ready to enter into commercial treaties.

—The island of Cuba, Edgar L. Wakeman says, in a letter to the *Republic*, offers a splendid field for the culture of coffee. One-half of the southern slope of the island is cultivable as the finest coffee lands of the world. At a low estimate 1,000,000,000 pounds, or 500,000 tons, nearly three times the amount used in the U. States, might easily be raised there. Way back sixty or seventy years ago 100,000,000 pounds a year were actually produced, but almost 1825 the enormous profits on sugar tempted the planters to neglect coffee, and in 1850 only 15,000,000 pounds were raised. Bad government, the Cuban revolution of 1868, the robberies by Spanish officials, and the consequent emigration of the planters, have since conspired to leave those magnificent coffee lands in practical idleness. Wakeman thinks the U. States ought to buy Cuba—reduce the surplus in that way; and that if it does so the stable government that would result would make a coffee thrifter garden within five years of all the slope that now lies desolate. That coffee will always bring 18 to 20 cents per pound, and it can be grown for 5 cents per pound, and for 5 cents more delivered free in the best markets of the world. On 350 acres of land 100,000 trees can be grown. They begin to yield at the fourth year, and at an estimate far below ordinary results, a plantation of this size will yield a profit of \$12,000 per year.

LOCAL NOTES

—H. B. M. S. *Sandillon* arrived here on the 30th ult. from Montevideo.

—Mr. B. D. Armstrong has received his *exequatur* as vice-consul general of the United States at this port.

—Dr. Peter Vogel, the geographer of the Van den Steen exploration of the upper Ningô, arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul on the 27th ult.

—The minister of agriculture seems to have considered it necessary to send another engineer in look after the one who was surveying public lands in the province of S. Paulo.

—The 29th ult. was the birth-day of the Princess Regent, but as she had been somewhat indisposed for several days previously, the usual reception was not held at the palace.

—We do not know which caused it. Our colleague of the *Diário* broke out in scarlet fever on the 29th ult., upon which date the Princess Regent "mailed years" and the Brazilian press commission returned from the River Plate.

—The general and municipal governments at Montevideo owe the gas company of that city over £32,000, and the company dare not growl about it for fear of losing the whole amount. South American investors should be kept well informed of these little eccentricities.

—The *Pris* of the 31st ult. published a cable dispatch to the effect that the departure of the Emperor and Empress from Bonheux, which had been fixed for August 31st, had been postponed by medical advice. Later telegrams state that His Majesty will leave on the 5th.

—Why should Dr. João Chaves Ribeiro be authorized by the minister of agriculture, on the 24th ult., to buy five lots of land at the rate of 100 rs. per metre for cash? The ground is suitable for vineyards, and should, surely, be worth more than the government price.

—Is not our colleague *Novidades* somewhat indiscreet in pointing out what relations the president of the council has in public employment? It appears to us that more than half the employees of Rio de Janeiro are named Soares de Sousa, ignoring two senators, a deputy or two, and various provincial legislators.

—A serious feature in our immigration system is, how can the immigrant be induced to stop here? Arriving here poverty-stricken, they will take employment on estates; but we feel sure that as soon as these immigrants have accumulated a little capital, they will leave the empire, unless some inducement is offered them in the way of securing lands.

—Dr. Caio Prado, president of Ceará, is utterly beneath his official position. He plays billiards in his shirt-sleeves, he throws dice to see who is to pay for "drinks," and he kicks an employee in the face as he runs across one in the capital of his province. We are indebted to Deputy Portugal for these peculiarities of the minister of agriculture's brother and quite agree with the deputy that the sooner Dr. Caio is sent back to S. Paulo, the better will it be for all the empty tin cans in and out of the capital of Ceará.

—Another imposition on the unfortunate government clerk has just come to light. The authorities who are employed in forming the lists of jurors do not call upon merchants, but victimize the clerk. The only solution is for the clerk to sue the merchant; wet the hands of the authorities.

—The latest advices about Pati are to the effect that she will not come to Rio, and is to leave Montevideo for Europe on the 9th inst. Well, good-by! We had already given up all hopes of hearing her sing ourselves, and we prefer that those who are too hard on to pay their little bills should not have the chance.

—The British Athletic Sports are to be held at the Cricket Grounds, Rua Paysandu, on the 15th inst. The entries for the different contests are numerous and show a very lively interest on the part of our young athletes, all of which promises to make the meeting a great success. It is expected that the attendance will be unusually large this year, should the weather be fine.

—The well-known restaurant keeper, Joseph Caltau, committed suicide by hanging in a house on Santa Theresa on the morning of the 25th ult. He had sold his restaurant on Rua do Ovidor and had recently purchased another, out of which had originated some legal question. It is said also that he had lost heavily as security for the forged Candido Guimarães Junior now under arrest.

—In the police examination of the wife of Sibis, who shot her paramour a few days since, she swore that she did not know the man and had seen him only from the window of her former residence. Whereupon the *Pais* procures a photograph of the two taken together, like husband and wife, which is exhibited to the public. In the United States the woman would be prosecuted for perjury.

—It is not at all surprising, this enormous accumulation of wealth in England, when one considers the number of rich heiresses and widows in the United States who are transferring themselves and their money to the care of English noblemen. It is now one of the biggest items in the commercial relations between the two countries, and the strange part is that the gain is all on one side.

—The Museu Nacional was formally opened to the public on the 29th ult., after an unexpectably long period of "reorganization and repair." The museum contains a great many curious and valuable collections, in addition to the mass of rubbish which has been allowed to accumulate, and its closed hours have long been a subject of regret. It is now open to the public on Thursdays and Sundays.

—We are improving. If you wish to set your watch, all that is necessary is to take a train and go to the D. Pedro II. railway station, where it is proposed to set off an electric clock for two minutes before noon. If you would prefer to save your two rs., Mr. Krissmann's clock at the corner of Rua do Alameda and Primeiro de Maio is correct. We have no authority for advertising Mr. Krissmann, nor any intention of sneering at the railway clock. The inhabitants of the *cidade* require to know what's o'clock as well as the dwellers in the city.

—Knowing that few men nowadays ever take the trouble to read the condensed *travels* and *hauling* constituting an American national political platform, the editor of this paper undertook the task of wading through the dreary platitudes and euphuisms of the Chicago platform a few days since and was rewarded by finding an expression of congratulation over the recent emancipation of slavery in Brazil. The political intonations of that once liberal party will permit us to compliment them on this last flicker of courage which has permitted them to look once beyond the limits of their own individual shells.

—The Rua da Urugayana, a few steps from the Ovidor, was the scene of a shooting affray on the evening of the 27th ult., resulting in the killing of Antonio Joaquim de Sant'Anna Ramos, a Portuguese, by Chelinho Joaquim de Silva, a Brazilian. The trouble originated in the selection of the assassin's wife, who has been living with Ramos for some two or three years. Not content with seducing his wife, Ramos was accustomed to annoy and irritate the wretched husband in every way possible, until a chance encounter on the 27th led to the killing of the seducer. Both men were armed. It was said that other parties, one a police official, were mixed up in the scuffle. We are loth to counsel the indiscriminate use of the revolver, but if a few more of the petted Don Juans of this city were swept in the same way, it would probably have a beneficial result.

—According to the *relatório* of the minister of empire, the total number of deaths in this city in 1887 was 14,875, of which 3,357 were from small-pox, 915 from malarial fevers, etc., 763 still births, 274 from measles, 177 from violence, 120 from diphtheria and croup, 100 from yellow fever, 85 from drunkenness, 75 from typhoid fever, 64 from beri-beri, 54 from syphilis (many deaths from consumption are primarily due to this disease), 45 from typhus fever, and 4 from hydrophobia. The number of foreigners was reported as 2,959. The total mortality in 1886 was 12,300. The minister estimates the population of the city at 400,000 (which he considers under rather than over the number), from which he deduces an annual average of 35.28 per thousand. It is singular that this over-estimate is persisted in by people who ought to know better. The books of the City Empressments Co. show a total of about 35,000 houses in the city and suburbs, and of these over 2,000 are unoccupied according to an official report. Supposing all occupied and allowing an average of 10 per house, which is double the average in many countries, the total population will be only 350,000—and this we consider to be over rather than under the reality. On this basis the average mortality was 42.21 per thousand.

—A local colleague states that there is a Portuguese painter in Melhorne. It is hardly necessary to add that he is *distincto*.

—The sewerage service of Rio cost \$89,116\$834 for the first half of the current year, of which \$2,000,000 were for the surface water drains.

—Among the contributions to our *Zoological* gardens is a pair of pointer dogs. It is a curious idea, but perhaps the dogs are not broken yet.

—It has been arranged to have a commission of Plature journalists up to help us celebrate the 7th of September. *Tomada* appears to be cheap and abundant this year.

—The police seem incapable of solving that great robbery in the Largo do Rocio. It is a curious coincidence that two very mysterious robberies should have occurred in the same house.

—The Chilean lawyers' fees in the international arbitration case amounted to \$500,000 paper, while the award was \$717,000. Add to this the sums paid to the commission, and we have an idea of how easily arbitration can be made.

—A gentleman offered two shirts to one of the minister of justice's brain new asylums, but these shirts were not of the correct gender, so he supplemented his first donation by a present of 60 masculine shirts, and it is all right now.

—João Manoel Fernandes got "tight" and went for a ride on Botafogo beach, on the 27th ult. The result was John fell off his steed and went to the lock-up, while his horse was sent to the pound. The police should have sent the man to the pound.

—If Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque is right, the poor, victimized planter is not reduced to penury. He said on the 26th that no less than 2,000,000 had been sent here for investment by planters in one friend of his alone. £100,000 of savings is not bad for bankrupts.

—Various representatives of the press visited the Larangeiras and Rio Comprido tunnels on the 29th ult., and expressed great satisfaction with the works, etc. Owing to some litigation with the S. Christóvão tram company the tunnel is not likely to be more than a curiosity for a time.

—The minister of justice has ordered that extra sessions of the jury be held this month to try some 80 indicted persons who have been too long awaiting trial. If the jury was not occupied in trying cases of slaps in the face, and similar important criminal cases, there would be no need for extra sessions.

—We learn through a Rio telegram to *El Diário* of Buenos Aires on the 17th ult. that the Princess Regent had written an autograph letter to the bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, offering him the title of Comte de S. Rafael. Why can not this enterprising reporter be employed on the staff of some local daily to give us the news?

—Dr. Domingos Freire appears to have scored one more victory in his peculiarly characteristic way. A Havana investigator, Dr. Guber, whom a colleague tries to hellebore by calling him "Mr.," made a series of investigations on the bodies of persons dying from yellow fever, and says that he was unable to find a single one of the microbes described by Dr. Freire. The latter thereupon sits down and hurls his opponent beneath a torrent of rhetoric, and scores a victory.

—Our naive products that are to appear at the Paris exhibition next year are to be subjected to a preliminary examination at the Cassino Fluminense some time in November next. *Apoteos*: our old acquaintance, Morris Kohn, wants to build a circus to show off these products in the Campo de Aclimação. He will not charge a cent for the buildings, but proposes to collect gate money, and will even so far sacrifice himself as to accompany the Brazilian show to Paris! Morris and that iron monument would be attractions for any show.

—The banquet offered by the commerce of Rio to the Visconde de Figueiredo was held on the 26th at the Cassino Fluminense and was a great success. Some of the ministers, many senators and deputies, the press, etc., were present. The decorations are described as having been very effective and there was a profusion of electric lights. The editor of this paper was at the last moment prevented from attending and begs that the commission will accept his most sincere thanks for the invitation so politely tendered, and his regrets for not being present at so important a manifestation to one of Rio's most prominent and influential capitalists and business men.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A new normal school on a large scale is about to be established in Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine government has received two offers for the purchase of the river front lands reclaimed by the new port improvements—one of \$20,000,000, and the other of \$22,500,000.

—It is announced by our Argentine exchanges that packet privileges have been taken from the Messageries Maritime company because it refused to give certain free passages required by the Argentine government.

—The engineer of the U. S. steamer *Tullahoma* lost his way in Rosario on the night of the 4th and applied to a policeman for directions how to find a hotel. The latter obligingly undertook to show him the way, led him into an unfrequented street, and then suddenly pushed him down and stole his watch. A complaint at the police station secured no attention whatever. A police force composed of highway robbers is a decided novelty in the "preservation of order" business.

—It seems that complaints have been made to the Argentine government because of its new sanitary regulations, involving the carrying of an Argentine doctor by all foreign passenger steamers, by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

—A Rio telegram to *El Globo* of Buenos Aires, dated the 21st ult., states that "ten commissions composed of the noblest senators of this capital, are going from house to house soliciting signatures against the civil marriage project." This will be decided news in Rio de Janeiro, as no one here has ever heard of any such committees.

—It is a source of sincere satisfaction to know that Mr. M. G. Mulhall, of the Buenos Aires *Standard*, is going to the United States. In a recent letter from London he had Mr. Cleveland unanimously nominated at Chicago, and the republican party overthrown and unlikely to nominate a candidate. He also considers Mr. Cleveland's reelection "next March" as certain. If Mr. Mulhall continues to write about American affairs in this style, the good people of Buenos Aires will get into a very decided tangle before long.

—This is a sample of Argentine justice. In 1882 three men were arrested at Almirante Brown for highway robbery. The judge has just now (1888) decided that two are guilty of stealing a *pocha*, while the third is guilty of receiving the stolen property. The first two are therefore sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the third to three years' imprisonment. Nine years in jail for stealing a *pocha* certainly seems a little harsh, when so many big thieves and assassins are permitted to unpunished.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to the Director Geral of the Postoffice for his *Annual Report* on the postal service of the empire for the year 1887.

We are indebted to the Minister of Empire for the *Relatório* of his department for the past year, which was presented in the Chambers a short time since.

Sobretudo da Patrimônio, an address before the São Paulo republican club April 7th last by Dr. Silveira Jardim. It is the speaker's opinion that the republic is the natural outgrowth of civilization—in which he is unquestionably correct—and that Brazil is now ready and prepared for a change to that form of government—in which he is equally incorrect. We have undertaken to show at different times how a republican form of government is an outgrowth of a highly civilized state of society in which the people are well educated and have had considerable experience in the administration of local affairs. In Brazil such necessary conditions do not exist. The stagnation and idleness which permit radical changes, like abolition, without a violent contest are not an indication of a high civilization and preparation for self-government any more than it is an indication of absolutism and decay.

Contrabando pelo Fronteiro: Representação dirigida ao Governo Imperial pelo Príncipe da Confederação do Rio de Janeiro, by Porto Alegre, Garibaldi & Co., 1888. The representations of the merchants of Porto Alegre against the abuses on the frontiers of that province by which their legitimate undertakings are seriously prejudiced and the trade of the interior is transferred to the contraband traders of Montevideo and Buenos Aires. "The evil is a serious one and will result in a permanent injury to the commerce of Rio Grande if not quickly remedied. We are not without sympathy for the consumer who naturally objects to the enhanced costs of necessary articles arising from exorbitant customs taxes, but it must not be forgotten that the merchant is not responsible for these taxes and that his interests are among the first to suffer when smuggling is carried on so extensively. As long as the government insists on the payment of high duties, it is bound to render its regulations effective against illicit trade, else the merchant will find himself doubly deceived." The Rio Granulenses have already entreated for special tariffs on account of the impossibility of effectually guarding their frontiers against contraband traders, and the results of such tariffs certainly demonstrate their wisdom. Under the general tariff this year, the customs receipts have largely fallen off, and the import trade has become almost paralyzed. The representation above cited gives a schedule of the reductions needed to insure the importers of that province against smuggling. In addition to the above the commercial association has addressed two petitions to the General Assembly praying for the abolition of the 5% surtax and protesting against the increased tax on trades and professions to be collected next year.

Enseño Técnica: Reforma da Escola Polytechnica do Rio de Janeiro, by Professors A. Ennes de Souza and A. J. de Sampaio. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Central, 1888. During the last three or four years a controversy has been maintained in the newspapers of this city, principally by the authors of this book, over certain necessary reforms in the administration and courses of the Escola Polytechnica. These reforms have been opposed by the majority of the faculty, which, owing to the lethargy of the government in regard to educational matters, has been quite sufficient to postpone, if not to defeat, all intelligent inquiry and consequent improvement. That the Polytechnic School of this city fails utterly to fulfill its high obligations, no one can conscientiously deny, for its revenues are frittered away on useless and puerile schemes, its discipline is loose and defectively organized, its honors are as frequently won by favor as by merit, its *esprit de corps* never rises above matters of personal privilege, and its faculty is, with very few exceptions, without scientific influence and authority because of the methods employed in filling vacancies and the lamentable absence of that spirit of constant research among its professors which keeps them in "touch" with the world about them and renders them discoverers as well as teachers of scientific laws and phenomena. In calling attention to the bad organization and administration of the Polytechnica, the authors have rendered good service, even if their reforms should not now be realized.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	31,697	31,697	31,697
Europe	38,800	38,800	38,800
Cape of Good Hope	437	437	437
Elsewhere	70,173	70,173	70,173

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

Receivables for the past twelve days have averaged 11,161 bags per day, against 11,167 for the preceding nine days. The daily average in July was:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	11,161	11,161	11,161
Europe	11,161	11,161	11,161
Cape of Good Hope	11,161	11,161	11,161
Elsewhere	11,161	11,161	11,161

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Washed	48.00	48.00
Superior	48.00	48.00
Good first	48.00	48.00
Regatta first	48.00	48.00
Ordinary first	48.00	48.00
Good second	48.00	48.00
Ordinary second	48.00	48.00
Capitana	48.00	48.00
Kendall	48.00	48.00

Stocks were this morning steady to be at 180,000 to 190,000 bags in first, and about 60,000 bags in second hands, awaiting shipment.

Practical loading and to load.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for first month of crop years.

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

Imports.

The markets generally have been fairly active. Flour has not shown much movement, and prices, affected to doubt, by the higher rates of exchange, are lower than at date of our last report. We have received two cargoes of Pitch pine, and a fair amount of White; but the former is in order and there is said to be some disinclination on the part of commission merchants to accept further orders—another effect caused by higher exchange—and the market is strong. White pine, however, is said to be decidedly flat, and imports have been receipts. Of Kerosene there have been very considerable receipts, and the market flattened, but dealers seem to have shown more animation lately and the tone is now steady. Lard is rather higher and steady. Flour from the River Plate, is lower; rumour has it that the local flour mill will be at work within a few days. Indian Corn is sharply lower. The Argentines have overvalued our market for the moment, but, if present ideas can be accepted, next year we will be obliged to buy our maize from foreign markets. Receipts of Cudfish have been very considerable; they are, however, all to one firm of dealers and we cannot venture to say more, than that the market is now supplied.

PEPPER.—Receipts since our last report have been:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 451,667 feet per Broderick and 556,100 feet per Cawthorpe from Brunswick to dealers. The last sale reported was at 34,800 per doz. at which the market is very firm. The visible supply is said to be very small, and the advance in exchange has caused some orders to be countermanded. Receipts last month were 576,256 feet against 1,190,558 feet in July last year.

SWEDISH PINE.—Receipts have been 197,377 feet per Maria Luisa and 317,745 feet per Diada Tarabochia, both from New York. The former was retained at 65 rs and the latter sold at 60 rs. The market is flat in July on receipts 38,400 per case, but is about steady. Receipts last month were 41,000 cases, against 2,400 cases in July, 1887.

SPRUCE PINE.—Nothing to report.

SWEDISH PINE.—No receipts and quotations nominal. Receipts in July, 1887 were 4,369 doz against nil for the same month last year.

Kerosene.—The Maria Luisa brings 16,000 cases and the Diada Tarabochia 14,000 cases from New York. The market is somewhat difficult to quote, say at about \$200-230 per case, but is about steady. Receipts last month were 41,000 cases, against 2,400 cases in July, 1887.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,500 kegs per Baltimore and 1,120 per Diada II, both from Baltimore. Brokers report the market steady at 35 rs. per lb. Last month we received 4,755 kegs, against 3,485 packages for the same month last year.

WHEAT.—Receipts since our last report have been 5,773 bbls. British per Victoria, 400 bbls and 840 German. Brokers continue to prefer British at \$400-420, German at \$400-420 and French at \$350-370. Receipts in July were 17,235 bbls, British, 1,120 German and 1,725 French, etc. against 1,750 bbls, of all kinds in July, 1887.

COAL.—Receipts since our last report have been:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

RICE.—Receipts are 1,400 bags via Europe. Brokers quote at 10 to 12, against 10-12 per bag. Arrivals in July were 2,400 bags, against 4,407 bags for the same month last year.

HORN.—The Baltimore brought 150 bbls, and the Diada II, both from Baltimore. As to quality and weight, brokers' quotations are 7500-12000 per lb. Last month receipts were 1,250 bbls, against 120 bbls for July last year.

TURPENTINE.—No receipts. Quotations are somewhat nominal at 400-450 per cask. Receipts in July were nil, against 1,100 cases in the same month 1887.

BROWN.—Receipts are 2,311 bags from the River Plate and this quality is quoted at 2500-2600 per bag. In July receipts of foreign lard were 8,000 bags against 11,750 bags for July last year.

HAY.—Receipts are 2,614 bales from the River Plate. We quote 10-12 at 75-80 rs. per kilo. Our receipts in July were 7,000 bales of all sizes against 3,828 in the same month 1887.

INDIAN CORN.—Receipts, all from the River Plate, were 7,100 bags, and last month they reached 71,758 bags, against 30,000 bags for July last year. Brokers quote River Plate maize at 4100-4200 per bag.

CUDFISH.—Receipts have been very considerable, but are in one hand and the market shows little change. Last quotations were 2500-2600 cases, 2500-2600 cases. Receipts are 500 packages Canadian, 400 per lb. Blanchard and 2,410 per Shonover all from Caspe.

Receipts last month were:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

6,855 packages Canadian, 2,565 cases Norwegian, 9,420 packages, against 7,010 in July, 1887.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

There has been more doing and the following charters are given in:

Get the Adonis, to Port Natal, 2,550. Br. bk. Antares, mail, from Paranaguá to Valparaiso, 355. Br. bk. Lilliam, do. Paranaguá and River Plate, 25-1 rail. Dan by Thora, do. Paranaguá and Montevideo, 156 rails. Br. bk. Antares, and Nor. bk. Falkenberg, cattle from Ca. bk. Antares, the first at 1,500-8, the latter at 2,200-8. Nor. bk. Antares was chartered to load lumber at Brunswick for this port, p. 1. and Br. bk. Palm Branch was chartered at the River Plate to load coffee here and in Santos for New York also on p. 1.

Freights—steamers:

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

United States, South, 150-175 per ton. do. South, 150-175 per ton. Channel, 150-175 per ton. Lilliam, 150-175 per ton.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1888.

	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
United States	4,500	4,500	4,500
Europe	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,500	4,500	4,500
Elsewhere	4,500	4,500	4,500

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

DEBENTURES AND SHARE

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

[illegible]

Insurance.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks

Authorized 1870

Marine Risks

Authorized 1881.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça dos Marins.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã

Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara Telephone No. 427

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise in every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund.... £450,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16

Shipping.**THOMAS NORTON'S**

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1805

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 9	Elles...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 14	Tagus...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight passages and other information apply to

E. W. May, Supt. Maritime.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16,

Sobrado,

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

FINANCE, Captain Baker..... 8 Sept.
 ALLIANÇA, " Beers..... 6 Oct
 ADVANCE, " Griffiths..... 27 Oct

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos will sail 18th August at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marins

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 4, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN AUGUST.

To New York:

Emilia (loading also in Santos) ... Aug. 7th
 Strada " 11th
 Lancelotti (loading in Santos also) ... " 18th
 Tiviers (do do) ... " 25th

Extra Steamers if cargo offers.

To Southampton

(for London) and Antwerp:

Oltava (Belgian Mail steamer) ... Aug. 15th

Leibnitz do do do " 20th

For New Orleans:

Herschel Aug. 3th

Staubel " 25th

For Other Ports:

Delonore (Liverpool via Santos) ... Aug. 3th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Carnegie Weekly.

Chadour " "

or continuing..... " "

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 1^a de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.**Banks.****ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Buenos Aires.

Capital..... £1,000,000
 Ditto, paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve Fund..... 140,000

Draws on
 THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
 and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £1,750,000
 Capital paid up..... 625,000
 Reserve fund..... 325,000

Draws on:

Messrs. G. V. N. MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON;

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

PARIS;

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.

Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp.

Banca Generale, and agencies.....

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.**GENUINE CARLSHADER SALTS**

For sale by

André d'Oliveira & Gad,

Druggists.

No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Railways of Brazil.

BY JOHN C. BRANNER, PH. D.

A descriptive and statistical study of the railways of Brazil.

For sale at this Office.

Price 800 reis.

WINES.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.**VISITING CARDS**

of all sizes and styles, executed with neatness and dispatch, at

No. 79, SETE DE SETEMBRO,

1st Floor.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500; do. with photographs 5\$000.
 For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**EPPS'S COCOA.**

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is the best and healthiest of all articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around in our blood, ready to attack and destroy our frames, but a properly nourished frame will resist them."

Mix simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in halfpenny tins, by tinners, labelled "Epps's Cocoa".
 JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the despatch of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in assuring their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will meet every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, the News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$8 per copy per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
 English and American subscriptions..... 1\$8 or 2\$0
 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correo, A.

Typ. ALONSO, 59, Sete de Setembro.